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# TWO NEW SPECIES OF PHYTOPHAGOUS EURYTOMIDAE (HYMENOPTERA : CHALCIDOIDEA).

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**Prodecatoma diospyri,** new species.

Most similar to *brunneiventris* Ashmead and *spermophaga* Lima, but distinguished from both by the slender marginal vein, the more nearly uniform ciliation of the anterior wing, the relatively longer ocellocular line, which is nearly or quite equal to the postocellar line, and the longer abdominal petiole, which is about as long as broad. The male is further distinguished by a conspicuous swelling on lower side of scape.

*Female.*—Length 3.8 mm. Head strongly transverse, umbilicately punctate, viewed from in front broadly truncate below; eyes prominent; malar space nearly vertical, but strongly rounded off on lower fourth, fully three-fourths as long as eye; face broad, scarcely convex, with strong rugae converging toward mouth; cheeks faintly reticulate or irregularly lineolate; frons with a prominent, strongly compressed elevation between bases of antennae; median ocellus less than its diameter from lateral ocelli; postocellar line twice diameter of an ocellus and as long as, or indistinctly longer than, ocell-ocular line; antennae 11-segmented, composed of scape, pedicel, one ring-joint, 5-jointed funicle, and 3-jointed club; scape inserted very slightly above level of lower eye margins and extending a little above ocelli, slender, tapering slightly toward base and apex; pedicel distinctly less than one-third as long as scape; ring-joint much narrower than pedicel, a little broader than long; funicle cylindrical, first joint almost twice as long as pedicel, twice as long as broad at apex; second and third subequal, distinctly shorter than first; fourth and fifth successively slightly shorter; club not thicker than funicle, about as long as last two funicle joints combined.

Thorax stout; pronotum, mesoscutum, and scutellum covered with large, closely placed, umbilicate punctures, propodeum coarsely rugose reticulate, broadly impressed down the middle, the impressed area less strongly sculptured, shining, and margined by irregular raised lines; mesopleura shining, mostly smooth but with a broad oblique shallow impression crossed by numerous low rugae; surface of anterior wing closely ciliate, without a large hairless area below apical part of submarginal vein; marginal vein not thickened, more than one and one-half times as long as stigmal; stigmal slender at base, gradually thickened to apex, slightly curved; postmarginal longer than stigmal but a little shorter than marginal; posterior coxae slightly longer than propodeum.

Abdomen very strongly compressed, oval in form as seen from the side, its dorsal surface reduced to an edge; petiole about as long as broad, rugose; remainder of abdomen smooth and shining; ovipositor sheath a little exserted.

Head yellow; antenna brown, except scape, which is yellowish; thorax yellow, the dorsum more or less piceous; wings hyaline; legs yellow, hind tibia blackish except at base; abdomen yellow, first segment and apical margins of the following more or less piceous.

*Male.*—Under side of scape with a conspicuous swelling which is thickest beyond the middle of scape and thicker than the funicle; funicle long and slender, the first joint more than three times as long as broad and three-fourths as long as scape, the following successively slightly shorter and more slender; first four funicle joints narrowly constricted at apex; club about as long as first joint of funicle, its first joint about equal to the other two combined; funicle and club covered with long hairs; abdomen smaller and less compressed than in female, with petiole at least as long as posterior coxa and more than three times as long as its greatest transverse diameter; color somewhat darker than that of female.

*Type-locality.*—Madrigal, Teretan, Michoacan, Mexico.

*Type.*—No. 44285, U. S. N. M.

Described from seven females and two males (type, allotype, and seven paratypes) reared by Dr. Alfons Dampf, in 1931, from fruits of *Diospyros ebenaster* Retz at the type locality, one female paratype from seed of same plant, from Mexico, intercepted at Laredo, Texas, by M. G. Vincent, of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, Feb. 2, 1931, under Laredo No. 208, and four female and two male paratypes from Guanajuato, Mexico, collected March, 1903, by Dr. A. Dugès. The paratypes range from 3.2 to nearly 5 mm. in length, and there is considerable variation in color, the palest specimens being entirely yellow except for the darkened apical two-thirds of hind tibia, and the darkest individuals having the dorsum of thorax and abdomen blackish.

**Harmolita opuntiae,** new species.

Differs markedly from all described species of *Harmolita* with which I am familiar and possibly should not be included in this genus. It is apparently more closely related to *Harmolita* than to any other genus of Eurytomidae, however, and owing to the poorly classified condition of the family it seems advisable to describe it here rather than to propose a new generic name for it at this time. The thorax and abdomen are stouter than in *Harmolita*, the cheeks are strikingly swollen, the propodeum is relatively shorter and broader and is abruptly declivous, the head and thorax are unusually densely hairy, the wings are without a marginal fringe, and the marginal vein is not longer than the postmarginal. In the absence of the marginal fringe

of wings, in the sculpture of mesonotum, in the relatively short marginal vein, and in the structure of the male antennae, it approaches *Isosoma californicum* Ashmead, which Phillips and Emery[1] specifically excluded from *Harmolita* because of the occurrence of scattered umbilicate punctures on the mesonotum, although these authors did not indicate their opinion concerning its proper position beyond stating that it belongs in the tribe Eurytomini.

*Female.*—Length 5 mm. Head strongly transverse but not broader than thorax, immargined and scarcely excavated behind, viewed from in front very short and broad; cheeks conspicuously swollen; distance between antennal scrobe and eye equal to greatest transverse diameter of eye; surface of head rugulose punctate, the face finely granular down the middle; median ocellus separated by about its diameter from lateral ocelli; postocellar line fully twice diameter of an ocellus and slightly longer than ocell-ocular line; antennae short, not clavate; scape extending to median ocellus, half as long as funicle and club combined; pedicel obconical; longer than broad at apex but slightly shorter than first funicle joint; apparently two poorly separated transverse ring-joints, the second very short; five funicle joints, the first much longer than broad, the second about as long as broad, much shorter than first, the following not distinctly as long as broad; club three-jointed with the first joint loosely attached and almost as distinctly a part of the funicle.

Thorax very stout, rugulose punctate, densely hairy; axillae widely separated; scutellum as broad as long, its apex projecting slightly over metanotum; propodeum abruptly declivous, strongly convex at sides, coarsely rugose, without a median groove but with a median longitudinal carina; all femora conspicuously thickened; wings without a marginal fringe; marginal vein a little thickened, only slightly longer than stigmal and not distinctly longer than postmarginal.

Abdomen very stout, about as broad as thorax and about as long as head and thorax combined; petiole reduced to a scale-like plate; second segment (the first after the petiole) the longest; third to sixth subequal; seventh longer, narrowing apically; eighth half as long as seventh, conical; surface of abdomen delicately reticulated, most strongly on seventh tergite; last tergite polished; ovipositor sheath broad, projecting very slightly beyond last tergite.

Black; mandibles brown except at tip; scape brown; pronotum with a small but distinct yellowish spot on each side in front; wings subhyaline with a poorly defined yellowish cloud below marginal vein; legs reddish brown except all coxae, which are black; ovipositor sheath brown.

*Male.*—Essentially like the female except as follows; Antennal scape broader and shorter and black in color; flagellum tapering to apex; funicle 6-jointed, the joints narrowly incised at base and apex, and each with two whorls of long hairs; club not distinctly segmented, narrow, conical, ending in a stout apical spine; wings milky white, discal cilia very short and inconspicuous; scutellum faintly longer than broad; pronotal spots wanting; legs mostly black, the apices of all femora, anterior tibiae entirely, and bases and apices of middle and

[1]Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 55, p. 436.

posterior tibiae, brown; abdomen scarcely as long as thorax; petiole not scale-like, broadening behind, more than half as long as broad at apex.

*Type-locality.*—Douglas, Arizona.

*Type.*—No. 44286, U. S. N. M.

Six females and one male reared by W. W. Jones from *Opuntia spinosior* (Engelm.) Toumey, on which it is said to form galls.

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## THE IDENTITY OF CERTAIN WHITEFLY PARASITES OF THE GENUS ERETMOCERUS HALD., WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES (HYMENOPTERA : APHELININAE).

By Herbert L. Dozier.

The discovery of *Eretmocerus serius* Silvestri, a parasite of the notorious Citrus Black Fly, *Aleurocanthus woglumi* Ashby, at Singapore, and its introduction and successful establishment by Dr. Clausen in Cuba in 1930, in Panama in 1931, and by the writer in Haiti in 1931, creates immediate interest in the genus *Eretmocerus*. All members of this genus that have been reared in various parts of the world have proved to be primary parasites of aleyrodids.

The genus now contains the following described species: *Eretmocerus corni* Haldeman, *californicus* Howard, *paulistus* Hempel, *haldemani* Howard, *australis* Girault, *diversiciliatus* Silvestri, *serius* Silvestri, *orientalis* Silvestri, *mundus* Mercet, *portoricensis* Dozier, *pallidus* Dozier, and *illinoisensis* Dozier.

The type species of the genus, *Eretmocerus corni* Haldeman, was described in 1850 and since that date has remained a lost species. Although careful search has been made the original type material has never been located and it is the purpose of this paper to establish the validity and easy recognition of the genotype, of *E. paulistus*, and to describe three interesting additions.

*Eretmocerus corni* appears to be limited in distribution to the northeastern portion of the United States and is the most northern in distribution of any of the known members of the genus. The species was originally described briefly by Haldeman in the following statement: "Two mutilated specimens of another species of parasite were raised with the preceding and imperfectly examined. The color is pale flavous; the wings have a subcostal nerve not quite straight, ending in a short stigmal branch about the middle, the wings in all other respects as in *Amitus;* feet slender and apparently pentamerous; eyes black, covered with numerous short erect bristles, more distinct than in *Chelonus;* head, thorax, and abdomen closely united, thorax large, abdomen with sides parallel and the apex obtusely rounded; in one specimen (♂?) the abdomen seems but half the